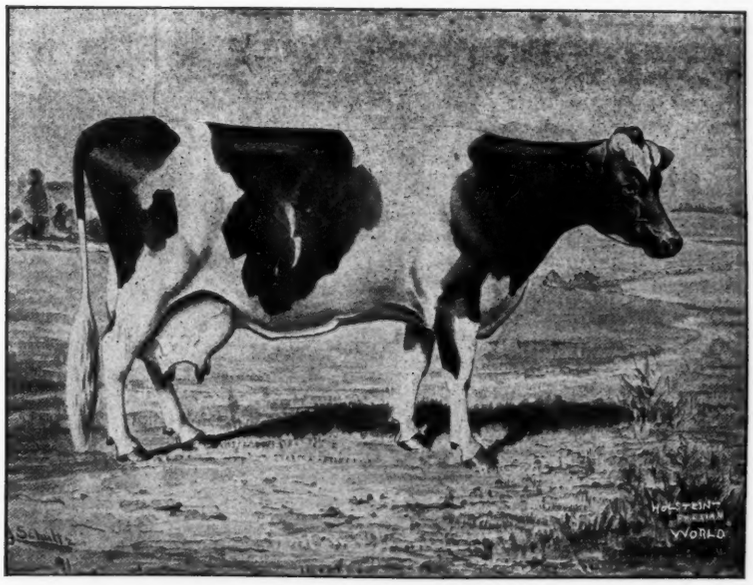
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN WORLD

WESTERN EDITION

VOL. II. MADISON, WISCONSIN, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913. NO. 18.



PAULINE PAUL.

Butter record 1153 lbs., 15¾ oz. in 365 days.
Sire, Climax 264 H. H. B.; Dam, Johanna Paul 677 H. H. B.

Want Ad Column

$1.00 per insertion. Send price with copy.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS WANTED

A few Holstein-Friesian cows with butter records from 15 lbs. to 25 lbs., priced between $200 and $500. Also a few heifers with A. R. O. breeding. Give brief pedigree and price in first letter.

HOMELAND STOCK FARM
KIRKPATRICK BROS,
LIME RIDGE, WIS.

King Pontiac Portia 63895

Service fee $50.00 for a few accepted cows. Photo in H.-F. World, Aug. 30th. King of the Pontiacs has no better son. Write

C. C. FRIES & SON
Richland Center, Wis.

Ontario Valley Farm

Offers a 17-months-old son of King Pontiac Premier No. 59233, one of the best sons of King of the Pontiacs.

Also Bull calves by the same sire,—all from A. R. O. dams, and fine individuals. Prices, breeding, etc., on application.

FRANKLIN WOOD, Woodville, N. Y.

King Segis Champion 71546

World's record average first prize winner. Greatest breeding and individuality. Service fee $200. Send for plate and pedigree. Choice stock always for sale.

E. C. BRILL
Stewartsville, Warren Co., N. J.

MAPLEHURST FARMS.

Senior herd bull, King Pontiac Canary 78766, brother to Spring Farm Pontiac Lass, 44.15, the new world's champion.

LAMB & LANGWORTHY,
East Hamilton, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM

offers an H.-F. bull born March 25, 1913. Sire, King Hengerveld Segis whose two nearest dams average 30.47 lbs. Dam, Lily Grace Cornucopia, 29.-06 lbs. butter in seven days.

Write for pedigree and price.

A. W. BROWN & SONS.
West Winfield, New York.

THE STANLEY ENGRAVING CO.

Photo-Engravers Zinc Etchers, Designers.

Half tones, 3x4, at the low price of $1.50. Cuts that will run. Reference this paper. Satisfaction guaranteed Library Bldg., Tioga St. Ithaca, N. Y

Seven Good Ones For Sale

Jesse Maida Una Paul 95620 A. R. O. Born Oct. 21, 1906, Bred March 26, 1913.

Eathel Maseppa 136616, A. R. O. Born March 24, 1907, Bred March 1, 1913.

Elsie Meibloem 136464, A. R. O. Born March 16, 1907, Bred Jan. 6, 1913.

Irmena Pietertje Canary, 90520, A. R. O. Born Feb. 27, 1906, Bred Dec. 12, 1912.

Queen Ann Pietertje De Kol 3d, 128514, A. R. O. Born Feb. 11, 1909, Bred Feb. 26, 1913.

Queen Ann Pietertje 2d, 128515, A. R. O. Born Feb. 15, 1909, Bred Feb. 26, 1913.

Hazel Pietertje Veeman 131146. Born March 22, 1909, Bred April 9, 1913.

All bred to Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Korndyke 86315, a double grandson of Hengerveld De Kol and Pontiac Korndyke with plenty of 44-lb. blood in his veins.

J. R. Parsons, Earlville, N. Y.

WHITNEY POINT STOCK FARM

Offers a bull born March 15, 1912, that has **17 30-lb. dams in his pedigree.** This is the class of **real full full-blood stock** that the Whitney Point Stock Farm will be offering from now on. Write for pedigree to

C. S. AVERILL, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

MADISON LAKE STOCK FARM

Offers bull calves, sired by Prince Korndyke Pontiac 95632, a son of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Korndyke Maid, 33.76 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Dams of calves are well bred A. R. O. cows and heifers. Calves, three-fourths white, eight to ten weeks old. Sure to please. Price $75 to $125.

J. L. PHELPS, SOLSVILLE, N. Y.

TYPEWRITTEN PEDIGREES.

On best quality paper 9½x14 with diagram on back.

No. 1, Outline pedigree, 14 ancestors.. ..... .25c
No. 2, 14 ancestors and Blue Book records (3 for $1.00) ..... .35c
No. 3, 14 ancestors with records up to date ..... .50c
No. 4, 14 ancestors with Blue Book records (Filled-in ped. in 2 colors).. .60c
No. 5, 14 ancestors with rec. up-to-date (Filled-in pedigrees in 2 colors) .75c
Carbon copies 10c each. Blue Book records taken from latest volume.

When ordering give name **and** number of sire and dam of animals not registered and those having numbers above 178946 in cows, and 95236 in bulls. For printed samples in miniature form and prices on Sale Catalogs, address **F. G. Johnston, 37 W. Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio.**

HERD SIRES

Korndyke Pontiac Pet, No. 55995 — Sire, Pontiac Korndyke. Dam, Pontiac Pet. Butter, 37.6.

Clarissa Pietertje Ponto, No. 73616 — Sire, Lewis Prilly Rouble Harvog. Dam, Clarissa Clothilde Pietertje. Butter, 32.52.

ISAAC DALRYMPLE & SON OTSELIC, N. Y.

COUNTRY LIFE FARM

OFFERS BU L CALF

Four months old that is large, straight, and about evenly marked. Sire is Artis De Kol Walker 2nd, whose dam, Buttercup Clothilde Pietertje, has an A. R. O. record for 7 days of 32.91 lbs. butter and a 30-day record of nearly 130 lbs. She is the only cow of the breed with a 30-lb. record that is the dam of a 30-lb. cow who in turn has produced a 30-lb. daughter; three generations of 30-lb. cows. Dam is Annie Mooney De Kol with an A. R. O record for 7 days of 25.5. She is a fine, large cow of wonderful capacity and will surely make 30-lbs. barring accidents. The two nearest dams of this calf average for 7 days, 29.205 lbs. butter, and I will sell him registered, transferred, crated and f. o. b. the cars for $200.

HARRY D WHEELER, West Winfield, N. Y

Holstein-Friesian World

VOL. X. MADISON, WISCONSIN, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913. NO. 28.

CONTENTS

Frontispiece—Pauline Paul.
Pauline Paul 725
Illustration:
Climax 725
Vinette De Kol 726
Ladoga De Kol Pauline 726
King Veeman De Kol 727
Bessie Netherland Baroness ...727
Creamelle Vale 728
De Kol Queen La Polka 2d ...728
Paul Beets De Kol.....729
Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline ...729
Jewel Korndyke 734
Reasons Why the Farmer Should Have a Silo 726
Poem—The Auto on the Farm ..726
Taking No Chances 726
Holyoke Gets H.-F. from N. Y...727
Dairying and the Future of Agriculture 729
Field Notes 729
Editorials:
The Good Cow 730
New Advertisements 730
Poem—The Old Inhabitants 732
Select your Seed Corn from Strong Stalks Now 733
Covered Milk Pail Best on Farm.733
Profitable Management of Dairy Herd 733

PAULINE PAUL

By M. S. Prescott

Pauilne Paul is of Western origin. She was bred by Charles Crapser, Cresco, Iowa, and born Jan. 19, 1882. Her sire, Climax, was by 2d Consul and from Zuider Zee 9th. Her dam, Johanna Paul, was imported. Her stay in the west however, was of comparatively short duration, as in 1884 she was purchased by J. B. Dutcher, Pawling, N. Y. Here she made her records which won for her an undying place in the Holstein-Friesian Hall of Fame. Feb. 8, 1890 (after giving birth to Paul De Kol) she began her record-breaking test. The following table shows the result.

Days	Total amount of butter lbs.	oz.		Production each month lbs.	oz.
7	31	3¾			
30	128	13½	Feb.	128	13⅛
60	256	11	Mar.	127	13⅞
90	382	14½	Apr.	126	3½
120	503	12½	May	120	14
150	610	14¼	June	107	1¾
180	700	13½	July	89	15¼
210	795	15½	Aug.	95	2
240	892	7¼	Sept.	96	7¾
270	963	15¾	Oct.	71	8½
300	1031	1¾	Nov.	77	2
330	1091	15¼	Dec.	60	14
365	1153	15¾	Jan.	62	½

Feb. indicates the period from Feb. 8 to Mar. 10. Mar. from Mar. 10 to April 9th, etc.

During this year she produced 18,669 lb. 9 oz. of milk—an average of a little over 51 lb. per day. When it is understood that her best day was only 69 lb. 10 oz., it will be realized how even was her production throughout the year. The butter record was never exceeded until Colantha 4th's Johanna won premier honors in 1909 with a record of 1247.82 lb.

In 1892 Pauline Paul was purchased by Henry Stevens & Sons, Lacona, N. Y. In the same purchase was included Zozo, the oldest daughter of Pauline Paul. A little later in the same year both the mother and daughter were purchased by D. F. Wilber, Oneonta, N. Y. Upon the purchase of the Wilber herd by J. F. Graham, of Paterson, N. J., Pauline Paul again changed her residence, and spent her last days on the Crumhorn Stock Farm, which has since become famous as the home of many another great record cow.

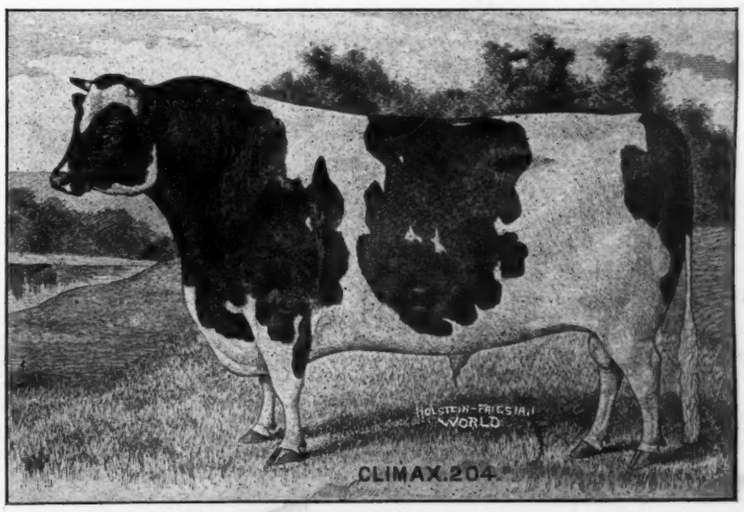
The most noted of the offspring of Pauline Paul is Paul De Kol, who, as has been previously stated, was born at the commencement of her World's Record breaking test. Paul De Kol was a mature sire when the present A. R. O. system was inaugurated. As his daughters were in good hands, it happened that he was early looked upon as one of the greatest sires of the breed. He now has thirty-eight A. R. O. daughters, eight with records of 20 to 24.61 lb. Twenty-five of his sons have A. R. O. daughters, three with 30-lb. records. Perhaps the best son of Paul De Kol is De Kol 2d's Paul De Kol. The forty-five A. R. O. daughters of this bull include the first 28-lb. cow (a junior 4-yr.-old), the first 29-lb 4-yr.-old, and the first 34-lb. cow (a senior 4-yr.-old.) The first record stood as a World's Record in its class for over seven years, while the latter stood as a World's Record for over eight years.

The other son, Pauline Paul's De Kol, has ten A. R. O. daughters, two with records of 25 and 27 lb. One of his granddaughters has a 36-lb. record.

Zozo, the first daughter of Pauline Paul, so far as the writer can astertain, had unofficial records of 25 lb. 10½ oz. butter in seven days; 104 lb. 12 oz. in thirty days.

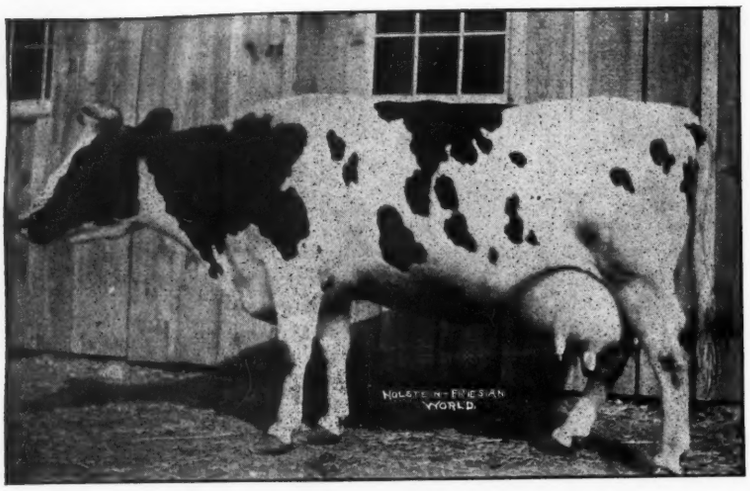
Pauline Paul 2d, 3d and 4th never had records reported, but have numerous good record descendants. Pauline Paul 2d was a show ring prize winner of some note in her time.

The influence of Pauline Paul upon



CLIMAX.

Sire of Pauline Paul. Owner, Charles Crapser, Cresco, Iowa.



VINETTE DE KOL.
Owner, W. H. Brill, Stewartsville, N. J.

the breed has been of no small importance. In the first place, her year's record, which was well authenticated and given wide publicity, surpassed the records for a similar period made by any other cow, regardless of age or breed. This fact drew much attention to the Black and White breed, which had previously been considered as a milk breed only, and of small worth as producers of butter. Her descendants, likewise have made numerous World's Records, and each one of these has done its part in placing the Holstein-Friesian breed in its present proud position.

REASONS WHY THE FARMER SHOULD HAVE A SILO

1. By means of the silo more of the food value of forage can be saved than any other method of preservation now in use.

2. In a large part of the Plains District of Colorado and all of the Plains irrigated area it is possible to grow a large tonnage per acre of corn to the stage in which it should be placed in the silo, i. e., in that stage of maturity known as the "dough state;" while the season is too short, the nights too cold, and the moisture insufficient to develop a large grain crop of corn. This forage can be saved by the silo.

3. The silo affords the means of keeping, in small compass, a large quantity of forage safe from the weather and in convenient form to feed.

4. Forage placed in the silo keeps at a uniform quality; whereas field cured forage constantly deteriorates.

5. Considering the food value saved, the silo affords the cheapest means for forage preservation.

6. Because of the palatability and succulence, silage possesses higher feeding value than does the same forage dry cured. Conservative feeders estimate that the silo doubles the value of the forage crop.

7. Not only corn, but Kafir corn, Milo Maize, and Sorghum are adapted for use in the silo. All these crops have been successfully siloed.

8. Silage can be used in summer and fall as a substitute for and to supplement pasture.

9. It has been conclusively proven that the silo effects a considerable saving in the cost of production of the feed for the dairy herd.

THE AUTO ON THE FARM

The auto on the farm arose
  Before the dawn, at four,
It milked the cows and washed the clothes
  And finished every chore.

Then forth it went into the field
  Just at the break of day;
It reaped and threshed the golden yield
  And hauled it all away.

It plowed the field that afternoon,
  And when the job was through
it hummed a pleasant little tune
  And churned the butter, too.

And pumped the water for the stock
  And ground a crib of corn,
And hauled the baby 'round the block
  To still its cries forlorn.

Thus ran the busy hours away
  By many a labor blest,
And yet, when fell the twilight gray,
  That auto had no rest.

For while the farmer, peaceful eyed,
  Read by the Tungsten's glow,
The patient auto stood outside
  And ran the dynamo.

—Exchange.

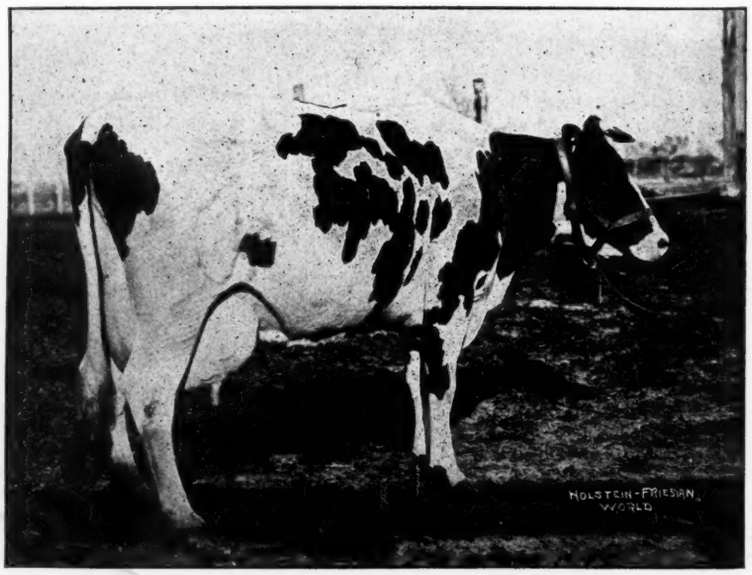
TAKING NO CHANCES

An old German farmer entered the office of a wholesale druggist one morning, relates the National Food Magazine, and addressed the proprietor:

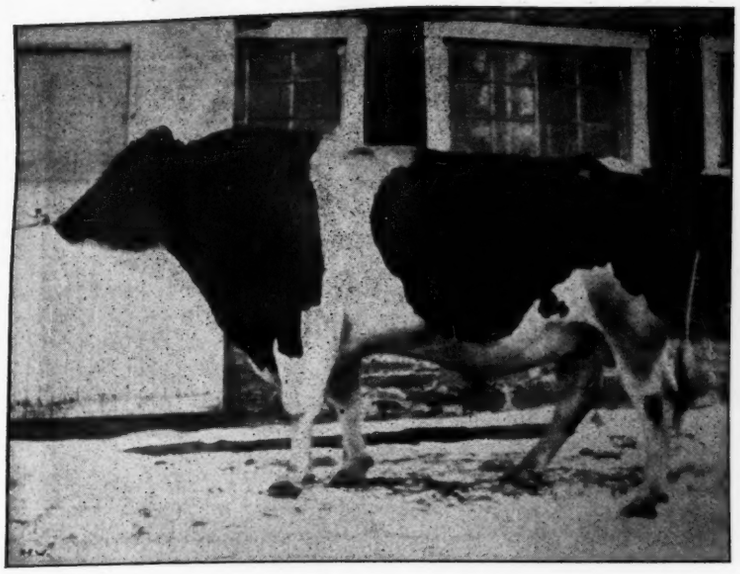
"Mister Becker, I haf der schmall pox—"

"Merciful heavens, Mr. Jacobs!" exclaimed Becker as the office force scrambled over each other in their hurry to get out, "don't come any nearer."

"Vot's der madder mit you fellows, anyhow?" quietly replied Jacobs, "I say I haf der schmall pox of butter out in mine wagon vat Mrs. Becker ordered last week alreatty."



LADOGA DE KOL PAULINE.



KING VEEMAN DE KOL.

HOLYOKE GETS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS FROM NEW YORK

U. S. Dairy Expert W. A. Barr, Until Recently Supervising Dairy Field Work in Colorado, Writes Interesting Letter.

To the Editor:

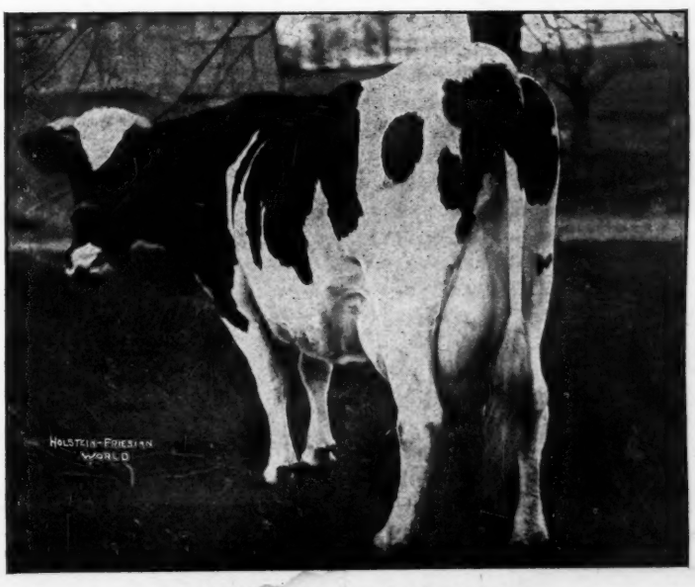
My visit to New York State for the purpose of purchasing dairy stock for the farmers of Holyoke, Colorado, on the whole was both interesting and instructive. Four days were spent in locating and purchasing stock, a great scarcity existing because of shipments to Ohio, Nebraska, Wyoming and Idaho, in the previous two months, three hundred head having been taken from the district of Earlville. The present great demand for young stock made the purchase very difficult because of the best animals having been taken and enormous prices placed on the remainder.

Each day's drive showed a beautiful rolling country with every farm a dairy farm, which bespoke a high state of fertility with abundant spring water for man and beast. Almost as numerous as the farms were the old basement barns, stabling both dairy cows and horses, constructed twenty-five to forty years ago, devoid of light or means of ventilation, conditions favoring the most rapid development of disease when once introduced. These unsanitary conditions exist not because of ignorance, but because of non-existence of state ordinance, and one price for milk regardless of quality. The state pays 60 per cent and 80 per cent of animals valuation (not to exceed $75.00 for grade and $125.00 for purebred animals) where found tubercular, but the test is optional with owners of herds, so it is not practiced. New York state is awakening, however, to existing conditions and is beginning to take steps toward improvement in the way of grading milk and paying according to quality. It would seem that the explanation for present and past conditions is found in the failure of the consumer and producer to get together, for it has been shown in a number of cases in New York state that the producer will put on the market a first class product if paid for doing so, and the consumer will pay a good price for a good product.

Fifty-nine head of stock were purchased, including three bulls, one 14 months of age, one 5½ months and one 4 months, at $100.00 for the oldest and $50 each for the younger ones. The bull 15 months of age, Count Sylva Canary La Polka, was sired by De Kol Queen La Polka's 2d Count, No. 51763, whose dam was at one time a world record cow, being the first to make 35 pounds of butter in seven days (making 35.38 pounds). The dam Sylva Netherland Mercedes 2d Canary, No. 104906, produced 17.75 pounds of butter in seven days at 2 years of age, and is an animal with excellent dairy conformation. The dam's dam is a cow showing great ability, and has an A. R. O. record of 27. (plus) pounds of butter in seven days.

Both of the younger calves have blood lines and each shows quality, the younger being well bred. Of the fifty-six heifers purchased, nine were from the herd of J. M. Jennings, of Earlville, New York, the herd being very high grade and heavy producers, 23 cows now being milked averaging 44 pounds per day of 3.6 milk, twelve of which have been in milk longer than six months. Five of these heifers will freshen in September, the remainder having been bred. The lot was purchased at $45.00 Five other heifers were purchased of W. M. Faulkner, these being animals of good quality, showing capacity and constitution. These were gotten for $55.50 and were easily worth $65.00 per head, as Mr. Brooks, a commission man of Smyrna, who buys for Western shipment offered this figure and $60. for those purchased from Mr. Jennings.

In purchasing the remainder, which averaged about $47.50, some animals



BESSIE NETHERLAND BARONESS.
Milk, 7 days, 520.4; 30 days, 2,398.2.
Butter, 7 days, 30.118; 30 days, 119.36.

were taken which were not choice, but had they been eliminated from the lots of three to six as were purchased the purchase price of those picked would have been almost as great as the entire lot.

In practically every instance the seller believed the heifers to be bred, which was as desired, but there was reason to believe that a number had not been bred, therefore the reason of purchasing a bull of serviceable age.

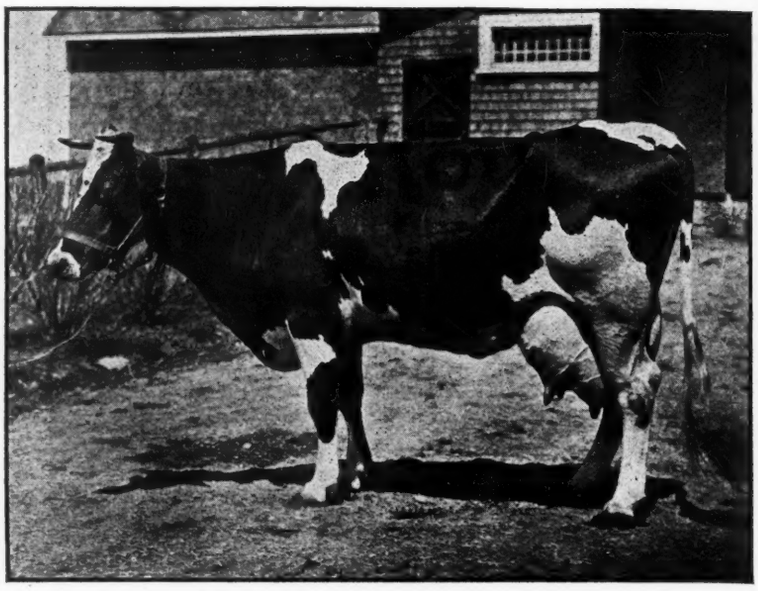
All purchases were made subject to delivery in yards of Mr. G. N. Willcox. The tuberculin test was made by Dr. F. E. York, of Earlville, three initial temperatures were taken with injection of tuberculin with last reading and readings the following morning. Five heifers of the 59 head purchased showed a reaction, two of which were due possibly to excitement caused by tieing in stanchion and handling to which they were unaccustomed. The reacting animals were left in charge of C. N. Willcox, and will be re-tested in about six weeks. In case of reaction these animals will be slaughtered and remittance made to First National Bank of Holyoke, or in case of no reaction Mr. Wilcox has agreed to take these animals at purchase price. In event of loss the amount will not exceed $45.00, or 20 per cent of valuation, (the five costing $45.00 per head.)

Cattle were shipped in two forty-foot cars which were thoroughly disinfected previous to loading.

Yearling heifers with quality could not be purchased under $35.00 to $45.00, and those in condition unfit for shipping were priced at $30.00 to $35.00. Bull calves three weeks to five months of age were priced at $35.00 to $200.00, the lower priced animals having no ancestral records.

New York City furnishes a market for a large share of the milk produced in the state, the milk being received at bottling stations controlled largely by Borden, and transported in refrigerator cars to the city for retail. Prices the past year ranged from 90 cents to $2.00 per cwt., ,and at present $1.45 is being paid with an additional 10 cents per cwt., for milk of 3.8 per cent or above.

The silo is as common as the dairy cow, and the general statement regarding their values was to the effect that they were the largest part of a farm's equipment and the livestock carrying capacity of the farm increased from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. The wood silo, octagonal in shape, with inner and outer wall, and six-inch air space was most common. It was built of hemlock at an average cost of $200.00 for 130 tons capacity.



CREAMELLE VALE.
Butter, 1 year, 1,155.85; milk, 1 year, 29,991.40. (World's Record.)
Owner, F. F. Field Holstein Co., Brockton, Mass.

The high degree of inefficiency in methods so often spoken of when referring to dairying in the older states was not at all in evidence. Dairy breeds are used for dairying purposes, and although time has proven the folly of the dual animal quite a number were seen who used the grade sire in their herds and an animal with but few indications of ability. Sanitary measures were generally unobserved.

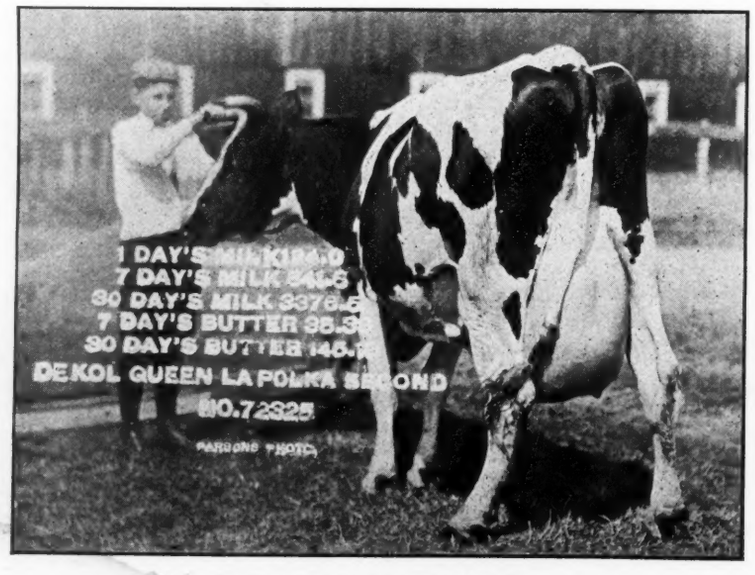
My belief that care of the heifer determines to a large degree the performance of the cow considering inherent ability, was surely confirmed by the large numbers of animals seen and by conversation with breeders. In herds where cows with a great constitution and capacity were seen, it was learned that they were given especial care while growing. In the most profitable herds it was learned that feeding was given a great deal of attention, confirming the fact that feeding is one half of dairying.

A stop was made at Niagara Falls, also a day's visit in New Yory City afforded. Total cost of trip was $130.00.

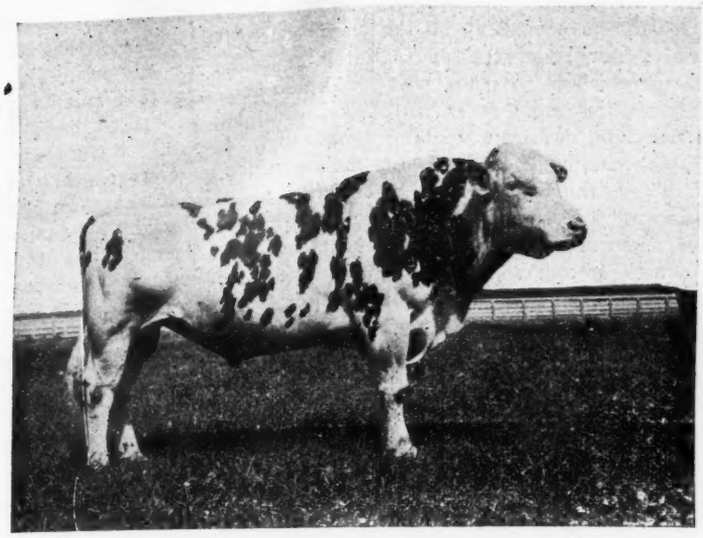
Very truly yours,
W. A. BARR, in Colorado Dairyman.

———o———

The time to be cheerful is a long, long time—it's now and forever.



DE KOL QUEEN LA POLKA 2D.



PAUL BEETS DE KOL.
A great grandson of Pauline Paul.

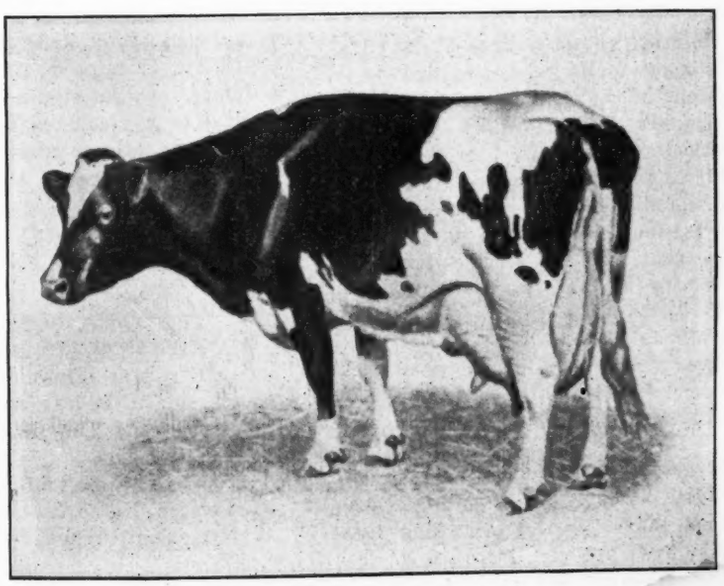
DAIRYING AND THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE

From an agricultural and pastoral standpoint there is no state that combines so many advantages as Minnesota. Her soils are deep and fertile. Her skies are clear and blue, reflected by ten thousand lakes, children of the mighty inland seas, mother of the Father of Waters. Drouth or flood, untimely frost, or burning heat are rare visitors. The green pastures and the still waters are the stockman's paradise. Clover grows like weeds everywhere. Timothy and red top and numerous wild grasses are at home. The air and the sunshine make them rich in sugar and protein. The southern half of the state is as good corn country as can be found, and varieties are being developed that will mature way up by the Canadian border. The small grains grow luxuriently everywhere. Potatoes in all parts of the state are unexcelled. Sugar beets are exceptionally rich in sugar. Vegetables and fruits of all kinds adapted to north temperate climates abound. Such is the home of the champion butter makers of the world and such it will ever continue to be if this great industry is maintained and developed as it should be.

The soil is the basis of agricultural prosperity. Its fertility and crop-producing power depend upon a great number of different factors. Minnesoto soils compare favorably in potential fertility, as shown by chemical composition, with the best soils in the world.

But potential fertility is not a measure of crop-producing power. The elements of fertility must be in solution in the soil water, in just the right amount required by the growing crop in order to get the maximum yield. Virgin soils with their cover of native vegetation are always rich in active fertility. Each successive season adds its crop of grass and clover or weeds, with their supply of starch and sugar fiber and other organic matter, and returns the soluble materials taken from the soil with the additional contribution of the starch sugar and fiber. This vegetable matter makes the soil more open and spongy, better

(Continued on page 731.)



AAGGIE CORNUCOPIA PAULINE.

Field Notes

Subscribe for the World and be in good company.

* * *

There is time for everything—now is the time to subscribe. An illustrated article in each issue.

* * *

United States Consul in Austrailia reports the invention of a new milking machine, known as the A. R. W., capable of milking 100 cows in two hours. It is handled easily, works smoothly without in any way irritating the cows.

* * *

Inka for Sept. 13th; Canary Mercedes for Sept. 20th and Pietertje 2d for Sept. 27th is the schedule for the next two illustrated articles by Mr. Prescott. Photographs for these articles should be sent direct to the Eastern Office. Accompany each photograph with $1.50 to pay for making the cut.

* * *

Mr. A. M. Cook of Canandaigua, N. Y., an appreciative reader of the World, writes that in response to his advertisement for a bull, he received so many replies, that he finds it hard to select the best one. He desires to make known that he will return all pedigrees as soon as he has finished studying them.

* * *

Mr. T. J. Daughenbaugh of Springfield, Illinois announces the sale of a very fine bull calf, K. C. De Kol Captain, backed by large A. R. O. records, at the price of $150.00 to Mr. G. J. Wagner of Alhambra, Illinois. A very proper start. In a few years, Mr. Wagner will likely be telling how he made his fortune from this bull calf. Now is a good time to make a start with Holstein-Friesians, even if it be but in a small way. There is nothing like getting a start.

* * *

Send for our advertising card.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN WORLD

WESTERN EDITION

A Bi-weekly Journal for the Holstein-Friesian Breeder, the Dairyman and General Farmer.

Entered as second class mail matter February 12, 1912, at the postoffice at Madison, Wisconsin, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published in connection with our Eastern, Bi-weekly Edition, entered at the Ithaca (N. Y.) Postoffice as second class mail matter, making the only weekly paper in the world devoted exclusively to the Black and Whites.

Issued on alternate Saturdays from Madison, Wis., and Ithaca, N. Y.

I. S. Brown, B. S. A., Editor Western Edition, 1025 Sherman Ave., Madison, Wis.

C. G. Brown, B. S., B. S. A., Publisher and Editor Eastern Edition, Ithaca New York.

Assisted by a corps of able contributors.

Subscription price, One Dollar per year in advance.

This entitles the subscriber to receive both Western and Eastern Editions.

Personal checks will be accepted for sums not less than $1.00.

Payments of less than One Dollar may be made in one-cent or two-cent postage stamps.

The date following the address on the wrapper of each paper indicates the time to which subscription is paid.

When a subscriber wishes his subscription discontinued he should notify his nearest office.

Offices of publication, Madison, Wis., and Ithaca, N. Y.

Approved cuts of meritorious Holstein-Friesian animals, when furnished, will be published free of charge.

If Photographs are sent, cuts will be charged for at cost price.

All matter for publication must reach the editor by Tuesday of the week of publication to insure appearance in current issue.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Address your nearest office of publication.

Editorials

The Good Cow. "The good cow is a strong, hardily constitutional, healthy one. She is one with enough constitutional vigor to perform the heavy work we require of her and to keep at it for a goodly number of years.

It is physiologically absurd to suppose that working strength, such as a cow must command, depends upon great size, or that such size is any indication of resistance to the invidious attacks of disease. One might as well say that a cow produces more butter fat because her legs are long, as to say she does it because of her big bone, great weight or large displacement of atmosphere.

"The cow does her great work by eating, digesting and assimulating much feed, made up of various coarse and fine contributions of nature's growth, from them nourishing all the economies of her body, one of the functions of which is to make milk. To do this requires great expenditure of force, breaking down and building up of tissue, making blood, heat and motion. These things are some of the important performances of the good cow and are largely dependent upon the activity and ability of the digestive organs, and it is a well known fact that we find this superb digestive capacity as large and efficient in the 'little Jersey' as we do in any of the larger animals, that have their attention divided between their work of making milk and maintaining superflous bodily structure.

"But whether the cow be little or big, or, as in the case of the Jersey, just big enough, it is unreasonable for us to expect great performance in eating and working if we do not have a basic strength of constitution in the cow."

When an intoxicated person starts for home, he makes an exceedingly crooked path, but may get home all the same. The writer of the above, going headlong into every pitfall and barking himself up every tree on the way, keeps still within gunshot of the direct course and finally arrives at his goal, which is, that dairy performance is dependent upon constitution. Strong constitution—the ability to withstand hardships, to travel long distances without fatigue, to thrive on rough provender, to produce immense quantities of milk or to endure extremes of temperature, is a fundamental necessity to the record performer in any line. It may be that constitution exprsses itself in functions, peculiar to certain species of animals. The wonderful digestive capacity of the goat or ostrich, the endurance of the horse or camel for travel or the great development of the function of milk-production, may be the form by which constitution expresses itself in these animals. All of these animals are perhaps equally developed in constitution. It would be foolish to argue that the goat had less constitution than the cow or that size had anything to do with constitution, when considering animals of different species or even different breeds, but when you come to animals of the same breed, there may be some ground for opinion. However, it seems physiologically absurd to suppose that the large cow, having larger organs, would not have greater "working strength" and produce more milk than the small cow. Wisconsin Agricultural Bulletin No. 266, concerning the Wisconsin Cow Competition, gives very conclusive evidence that Holstein-Friesians, not only produce more milk and butter-fat than smaller dairy breeds, but produce it more economically. Also that the large animals produce more economically than smaller animals of the same breed. The Jersey cow might have all the constitution in the world, but not having size to go with it, what does it amount to? She becomes but a four-flusher.

The writer says, "One might as well say that a cow produces more butter-fat because her legs are long, etc.,"—a poorly chosen illustration, for it is generally understood that the long-legged, race horse type of cow is a poor producer, while the cow low to the ground is generally a good one—possibly some correlation between length of legs and production. Then we should say that "big bone, great weight or large displacement of atmosphere" were prime requisites for the production of say one hundred pounds of milk in a day by any dairy cow. None of the little Jerseys have produced this amount, while the Holstein-Friesians that have, are large specimens of the breed, weighing from fourteen to seventeen hundred pounds. The writer then says "the cow does her great work by eating, digesting and assimilating much feed", but how can she do this if she is not a large cow with large organs? Then he speaks of "the larger animals, that have their attention divided between their work of making milk and maintaining superfluous bodily structure." Another foolish error, for the larger animals spoken of, which must be Holstein-Friesians, are a highly developed dairy animal and when producing milk heavily, certainly do not maintain superfluous bodily structure.

Yes, constitution is a good thing even for a Jersey cow, but she needs more. She is like a steam engine, strong enough to do a large amount of work but having the fire box, boiler and other parts too small to admit of it. Plainly, the Jersey cow is alright in her way, but she don't weigh enough.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

King Pontiac Portia at service for $50. See photograph in the last issue and write C. C. Fries & Son, Richland Center, Wis.

For a 1700-lb., three-year-old grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, address P. A. Nye, Supt. Wayne Co. Poor Farm, Eloese, Mich.

A seventeen-months old bull calf with seventeen 30-lb. dams in his pedi-

gree. Breeding for sure! Write for pedigree to C. S. Avrill, Syracuse, N. Y.

King Segis Champion for service at $200. Send for plate and breeding. Choice stock for sale. Address, E. C. Brill, Stewartsville, N. J.

Rose comb, brown leghorn cockerels from trap-nested hens, bred for large production at $1.50 up. Address, John J. Walrath, East Springfield, N. Y.

A seventeen-month-old son of King Pontiac Premier, son of King of the Pontiacs. Also bull calves by the same sire from A. R. O. dams. Write for prices, breeding, etc. to Franklin Wood, Woodville, N. Y.

Seven heifers for sale, all bred to Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Korndyke, a double grandson of Hengerveld De Kol and Pontiac Korndyke. Write J. R. Parsons, Earlville, N. Y.

Wanted, a few cows with butter records from 15 to 25 lbs., priced between $200 and $500, also a few heifers of A. R. O. breeding. Write Kirkpatrick Bros., Lime Ridge, Wis., giving brief pedigree and price in first letter.

How would you like a History of your Herd in an Ideal Loose-leaf Herd Register with three, two-color typewritten, four-generation pedigree charts of every animal. Read the advertisement in this issue by E. M. Hastings and get full information concerning this proposition. It should interest you.

Every farm should have its poultry and its poultry literature. Here is an opportunity to get the best poultry magazine, American Poultry, for one year and a 200-page poultry book, all for 50 cts., or the book and the magazine for three years for $1.00. Or a trial subscription to the magazine for 25 cts. For one of these liberal offers, write, American Poultry, Savoy Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

DAIRYING AND THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE.

(Continued from page 729.)

supplied with oxygen and air, less fluctuating in temperature and moisture and holding the dissolved plant food in a form most readily available for the next succeeding vegetation.

Then the bacterial life of the soil causes the transformation of this organic matter into vegetable mold or humus. In this process the nitrogen of the decaying vegetation is converted into nitrate and thus made available to crops. Other bacteria use the sugars, starches, etc., and take nitrogen from the air, converting it into combinations available to crops. Thus the soil becomes continually richer in this valuable element. During this process of decay the insoluble phosphates, potash, etc., are converted into soluble forms, thus the potential fertility of the soil particles becomes active. The longer this process goes on the richer the soil becomes. This is why virgin soils always yield so well when they are first used for agriculturs. But after they have been cultivated a few years what happens?

First the soil is broken, the natural vegetation is killed and removed, burned or turned under. The plowing and harrowing hastens the decay or organic matter. The roots of the planted crop find an ideal home and all the food they can use readily available. A large yield is the result. The whole crop is harvested and removed from the land, which is again plowed for the next crop. But this year the soil, which has always heretofore had its meal of vegetable matter each fall, is starved. The bacteria that were waiting for the sugar do not get it and so no additional nitrogen is taken from the air. Millions of these little workers starve to death. Some of the stronger species work on the old organic matter, still further reducing it. Each year this goes on the organic matter becomes less, the soil loses its spongy nature, becomes more compact and less favorable to root growth. The beneficial organisms die out more and more. The soil particles are no longer dissolved rapidly enough to replace what is taken out by the crops, and the yield therefore drops away down. The roots of crop plants become weakened and unable to resist disease organisms. The stand is reduced and weeds come in. The land becomes dead and foul.

Such is the history of one crop agriculture or of any other kind that does not give attention to maintaining the supply of organic matter and preserving the natural fertility of the soil. Agriculture becomes unprofitable, farms are deserted. Business in the town languishes, and all pay the penalty for starving and robbing the soil. When soil is once dead it is not an easy matter to bring it back to life. It is hard to get rid of the weeds and the fungi and bacteria that have replaced the desirable forms. The compact soils are slow to regain again their spongy nature. Organic matter does not decay properly because the organic life that produces the right form of decay has been killed out and replaced by other forms.

When soils reach this condition there is always the temptation to resort to chemical fertilizers, and such practice will indeed give the quickest returns. Soluble phosphates, nitrates and potash if necessary will give good returns for their use. If they are used correctly from $1 worth of fertilizer taken up by the corn crop there results approximately $2.67 of marketable product; timothy hay, $2.79; oats, $2.88; wheat, $3.37; sugar beets, $3.76; potatoes, $13.71; hogs, $14.40; fat cattle, $15.06; apples, $24.33; butter, $700. These figures are based on the work of Hopkins. The same table stated in another way shows what these crops take out of the soil.

One hundred bushels of corn and three tons of clover take out of the soil 148 pounds of nitrogen, 23 pounds of phosphorus, 71 pounds of potash, with a total valuation at average market prices of $29.22. The average farm value of the produce is $78. The value of the soil fertility in this product is, therefore, alone 37.5 per cent. Forty bushels of wheat and two tons of straw contain 65 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of phosphorus, 45 pounds of potassium valued at $13.65—farm value of product, $46. The per cent of soil fertility in the farm value is, therefore, 29.7.

Three hundred bushels of potatoes contain 63 pounds of nitrogen, 13 pounds of phosphorus, 90 pounds of potash—valued at $16.41. Value of the product, $225. The fertility is, therefore, 7.3 per cent of the total farm value.

Sugar beets draw on the soil only a little less than the wheat crop.

Fat cattle and fat hogs about the same as potatoes. Beets and the grains draw heavily on the phosphates as well as the nitrogen. Fat cattle and milk draw about the same on the phosphates. Five hundred pounds of butter, farm value $125, contain only one pound of nitrogen, 0.2 pounds of phosphate, 0.1 pound of potash, valued at 18 cents—per cent of soil fertility in farm value, 0.1.

It is at once evident from these figures that stock raising and dairying may be made the most conservative and profitable type of agriculture. It is also evident that our ordinary crops draw heavily upon the more important elements of fertility, viz: phosphorus, nitrogen and potash. It takes comparatively few years to exhaust the immediately available supply of these elements in solution in the soil, and, if the soil has been killed by improper handling, future crops will depend upon the addition of fertilizers.

In some places in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where we have grown

wheat after wheat for many years, the soils are deficient in organic matter, and though they may contain sufficient potential fertility, it is largely insoluble and therefore not available to crops. This is especially true of the soil phosphates. Thus the lack of foods, the unfavorable physical condition of the soil, the accumulation of weeds, insects and fungus diseases all combine to reduce the yield. The yield may be increased in proportion as these conditions are corrected.

The work of the State Experiment Station during the past twenty years has demonstrated that a reasonable rotation with diversified farming and live stock and the use of manure maintains a high average of productivity returning a good profit.

The ten-year average net gain from the well arranged rotation used at the University Farm as compared with continuous cropping was $13.46 per acre per year.

The three-year rotation was wheat, clover and corn.

The five-year, wheat, timothy and clover hay, pasture, oats, eight tons of manure on stubble; corn.

Many farmers following a similar rotation secure as good, and on more favorable soils, even better results.

A farm organized on this basis and feeding the grain and the wheat bran with the hay and roughage, returning the manure to the land, selling wheat, dairy products, beef, pork, mutton, poultry products is a highly conservative type of farming. There is, however, in all of these products an outgo of phosphate in excess of what is returned. The amount is not large and as the soil phosphates are readily available under such conditions the effect on yield may not be observed for many years. When the sale of such products is practiced, therefore, phosphate, in addition to what is in the manure, should be returned to the land. This may be accomplished by the purchase of bran, oil cake and other stock food containing this element in addition to its feeding value. In this way the additional phosphate may be obtained practically free of cost. Otherwise it may be secured as ground phosphate rock, which, spread with the manure, becomes readily available. In soils not well supplied with manure or decaying organic matter the ground rock is valueless, as it is not available. In such cases the rock must first be treated with sulphuric acid and is then used as acid phosphate. Sometimes in very intensive methods both practices are followed. A little of the acid phosphate is used as a starter for the young plants and the ground rock or bone meal furnishes the later supply. As stated before, however, the most favorable results are secured by returning to the soil through the use of manure the elements of fertility and the organic matter removed in the crops produced.

In this way we shall approach the nearest to maintaining virgin fertility that it is possible to reach under intensive agriculture.

Minnesota farms should sell butter, sugar, oil, starch, fiber, flour, bacon, milk, cheese, beef, eggs, feed all of the hay, corn, oats, barley, using the straw for feed and bedding and for composting with manure. Enough bran, shorts, oil cake, beet pulp, etc., should be purchased to supply the phosphate sold in the above named products. All of the manure produced should be returned to the land. If this system is followed the soil will grow richer each year.

The dairy cow stands supreme in her ability to accomplish this at the least cost and the highest profit.

The modern methods of breeding and selection for efficiency, if persistently followed, will some day make Minnesota famous, not only for the best butter, but also for the best bred animals that produce the butter fat. We should develop centers and districts where we specialize in the breeds best adapted to the local conditions as has been done in many European sections. We must redouble our efforts to eliminate and keep out tuberculosis and other disease.

We must secure a more general use of sanitary barns and sanitary methods. We must see that the product is more carefully and economically handled by distributing agencies. We still further improve our creameries, especially along sanitary lines. Our butter makers must be trained to greater efficiency. The rank and file must catch up with our prize winners.

The Experiment Station and the College will do everything in their power to help. Education, organization, efficiency and a square deal for all should be our watchwords.

———o———

A West Virginia darkey, a blacksmith, recently announced a change in his business as follows: "Notice—De co-pardnership heretofore resisting between me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owe de firm will settle wid me, and dem what de firm owes will settle wid Mose"—National Corporation Reporter.

THE OLD INHABITANTS

I thought it hot when July's sun beat
down with blazing heat
That fried the pitch from asphalt
sheet that covered ev'ry street;
But when I mentioned this to Jones,
a gray-haired friend of mine,
He told to me how hot it was the
year of '59.
"So hot," said Jones, "in '59, that all
th' cricks went dry,
An' fish 'u'd carry water miles 'r
else curl up, an' die.
Hot, eh? Well rather, neighbor;
thermometers wan't no good—
Merc'ry boiled an' busted glass an'
scorched holes in th' wood.
You call this hot? Why this is cool,"
said this old friend of mine,
'T' what it was in that hot spell th'
year o' 59."

I sauntered further down the street
and met old Elder Bly.
I mentioned heat Jones told about—
the elder winked his eye.
"Did Jones say '59 was hot? Well,
I'm right here t' state
That his hot spell was cold as ice
compared with '68.
That year spring chicks were fried
on foot, the hens laid hard boiled
eggs
An' metal hoops wus melted off of
barrels, tubs an' kegs
Th' locomotives all made steam 'ith
no fires in th' box;
We couldn't tell th' time o' day—hands
melted off o' clocks.
Jones called it hot in '59? Th' weather
then wuz great—
Yo'd ought'r seen how hot it was th'
year o' '68."

These tales I told to Deacon Smith.
He laughted till he was red
And when recovered from his mirth
he looked at me and said:
"In '59 an' '68 'twas hot, I'll say to
you,
But them two years wus passin' cool
compared t' '42.
That year we gathered roastin' ears
cooked hangin' on th' stalk.
Hot! Sizzlin' oats, if I wuz Bly or
Jones, I wouldn't talk!
Th' railroad irons curled up like wool
an' glass jars melted down—
An' skurse a windowpane wus left unmelted in th' town.
I've seen some hot spells in my time,
but I'll jus' say t' you
Th' hottest spell since I wuz born
was July, '42."
I thought of what Jones, Bly and
Smith had said of torrid heat,
And went my way—my long, hot way
—adown the city street.

I knew all three were honest men who
scorned to tell a lie,
But I was sure they'd stretched the
truth of years so long gone by.
If hotter then I feel quite sure all
three'd been quickly fried
To crisp, or else been melted down—
leastwise they would have died.
But I could only make believe I
thought their tales were true
Of '59 and '68 and also '42.
And forty years from now I guess
I'll have my pleasure keen
In telling of the awful heat in nine-
teen thirteen.

SELECT YOUR SEED CORN FROM STRONG STALKS NOW

The College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin is urging every corn grower in the state to pick a surplus of seed corn for next year. Corn inherits its good and bad points as animals do. Knowledge of the parents of an ear of corn is as necessary as the pedigree of a herd bull. The only way to know the pedigree of seed corn is to take a sack into the field and select ears of proper shape, not much over medium size, on which the kernels are almost too hard to peel with the finger nail. The ears should promise a large percentage of shelled corn, should be growing on strong leafy stalks at good reaching distance from the ground and away from any barren stalks, whose pollen might have fertilized the silks of the seed ear.

The size of an ear may be due to the special fertility of the soil in that hill, or to the absence of competitors which would take away moisture and food and sunlight; but not the proportion of shelled grain, the early maturity or the suitability of the stalks for your purpose, all of which are inherited characteristics.

One man can pick five bushels of seed corn in a day, ordinarily, and this done at the right time may mean an increase of a bushel per acre in future crops. A bushel per acre on the thirty acres that would be planted with the seed from one day's picking, would make the day's work worth at least $15.00.

Late selection year after year means that the corn will "run out," or mature so late that the frosts get it. Early selection from the stalk will improve the yield and the immunity from frost as the years go by.

Some old settlers are like the moon —full once a month, on the dim order in the day time but out every night with full sale and head lights.

COVERED MILK PAIL BEST ON FARM

By Arnold O. Dahlberg.

Heretofore practically all the work done with the covered milk pail has been performed purely from a bacteriological standpoint on dairies where the conditions were perhaps quite different from those found on the average dairy farm. With the idea of ascertaining the advisibility of using a covered pail to get practical results on the common dairy farm, Mr. Baer of the dairy department of the University of Wisconsin conducted an experiment along this line.

Sediment tests of the milk delivered to the University creamery by seven of the patrons were taken when these patrons were using their open milk pails. Covered pails were then furnished these same patrons and sediment tests secured in the same manner except that the milk had been drawn into the so-called covered pail. The patrons then went back to the open pail in order to give a check sediment test under the normal conditions again. In all cases the milk was brought to the creamery just as it was milked into the pail from the cows,—without straining. All sediment tests were taken from the patrons milk at the creamery in-take. For those not familiar with the sediment test I may say that it consists of allowing a pint of milk, taken from the well-mixed milk of the patron, to filter through a small circular disc of absorbent cotton such as is shown in the accompanying cut. The cotton filter takes out all the insoluble dirt, which shows up very plainly on the white disc. The covered pail used in this experiment is an improved type to the one shown in the cut in that it has a somewhat flattened top to reduce the total height of the pail.

The sediment test shows decisively in all instances that the covered pail keeps out three-quarters of the dirt that ordinarily falls into the open top pail during the process of milking. This was shown to be due entirely to the use of the covered pail for when the patrons went back to their old method of using the open top pail the amount of dirt in the milk reverted back to what it originally was before the covered pails were used. The patrons took no extra precautions to produce a clean milk when they were using the covered pail. Since we know that the amount of dirt in milk bears a direct relationship to the number of bacteria in that milk, it is easy for us indeed to conceive of the great value of using the covered pail to get practical results on the average dairy farm.

This seems an opportune time to review what W. A. Stocking, Jr., did on this work in 1903 while he was at the Storrs, Connecticut, Station. Mr. Stocking not only studied the open versus the covered pail, but also the relative efficiency of the covered pail and a cloth strainer in removing dirt and bacteria from milk. His results were as follows: The covered pail kept out 63 per cent of the dirt that ordinarily fell into the open pail as compared to 47 per cent for the cloth strainer. He also found the efficiency of the strainer depends largely upon the character of the dirt. Where soluble manure fell into the milk the cloth strainer was much less efficient than the figures quoted show. Bacteriological work on milk drawn under exactly the same conditions showed that drawn in the open pail to contain twice as much bacteria as that drawn in the closed pail. Other work showed the cloth strainer reduced the bacterial count 11 per cent as compared to 29 per cent for the covered pail. Mr. Stockings conclusion was that the covered pail is much more efficient in keeping out dirt and bacteria than is the cloth strainer.

Many dairymen object to the covered pail because of their inconvenience in milking. Farmers are often backward in adopting new ways because time and patience are required to become accustomed to changes. The covered pail should be used for at least two weeks before final conclusions can be reached as to their practicability. They are being used on many farms with excellent results—*Wis. Country Magazine.*

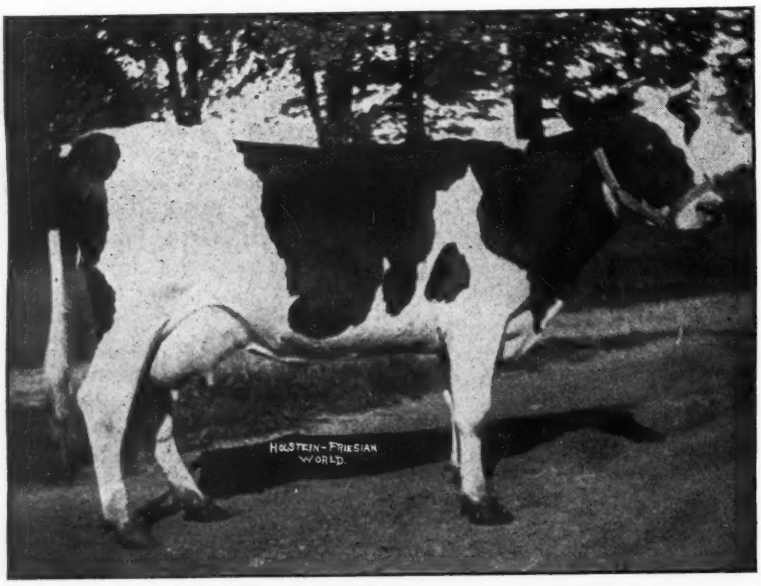
PROFITABLE MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY HERD

It has become an axiom, with some dairy men, that the best results are obtainable only with the best breeds of animals. But success with such animals implies also the best management; and not every beginner is capable of the skillful handling necessary with high-bred cows. The higher we go in the scale of animal life the more delicate the animal mechanism becomes, and the greater the need of wisdom in the human agency which controls its movements. It is a long time before a baby can care for itself as well as can a bronco colt at one day old. A bronco colt can stand more simple hardship and abuse than can a colt of a standard high-bred trotting mare or a high-class draft animal; but the bronco will never have the great speed, at the trot, of

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

At the head of the herd stands the magnificent young bull **Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, 73416,** and to know that he is the most royally bred bull of the breed living today, it is only necessary to remember that his sire and dam of his sire were sold from this herd for $13,000.00 and that he is out of **Pontiac Lady Korndyke,** 38.03 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 156.92 lbs. butter in 30 days, at five years old, (world's records) for cow of her age in both classes, and (world's records) when made for cow of any age in both classes. If you wish to breed the kind that will bring top prices we can supply you with your next sire, or anything that you wish in first class Holstein-Friesians. We still have a few sons of the great **Pontiac Korndyke,** ready for service soon.

E. H. DOLLAR **HEUVELTON, N. Y.**



JEWEL KORNDYKE.
Owner, W. C. Hunt, Fayetteville, N. Y.

the standard-bred, nor will it grow large enough to have the power of the drafter. The scrubby native cow can stand more hardship and abuse than a highly-developed dairy cow capable of doing great work, and the latter loses her superior commercial value in unfavorable surroundings and under unfavorable treatment.

It is found, therefore, that success in dairying depends as much on the kind of care and management bestowed on the herd, as upon the breed. Care and management are, for this reason, given the first consideration here. These should include a much greater degree of attention to the comforts of the animal than is ordinarily bestowed. In fact, it can be demonstrated that the nearer we come to applying the Golden Rule to the treatment of the dairy herd, and treating its members as we would like to be treated, the larger will be the satisfaction and rewards of dairying.

These are the touchstones of success. When the cow is comfortable and contented, she responds with a flow of milk far in excess of that which she gives when she has been uncomfortable and irritated.

Everybody knows hat in June weather cows give a larger amount of milk than in cold and wintry weather. If we aim to produce, all the rest of the year, in stall and barn, conditions as nearly as possible like those of June—in warmth, lights, freedom from flies, etc., with succulent food in the form of silage and roots to replace the June grasses—who shall say that Bossy will not make ample returns in the milk pail?

In nothing have most farmers so sinned against their herds, probably, as in the inadequate shelter provided them against winter's cold and the hot sun of summer. Warm, well-lighted and ventilated stables are essential to a high rate of production. A sanitary barn should have from four to six square feet of window space for each cow kept. Where cows are kept in the stalls much of the time, it is not unreasonable to say that the barn should be light enough for one to read in. Good ventilation is essential; but it should be so arranged that the cows shall not be exposed to a draught. "While warmth without ventilation is conductive to disease, ventilation without heat is a consumer of feed." The range of temperature in the barn should be kept between 40 and 60 degrees F. In summer, the shades should be pulled down, lest the well-lighted barn become too warm. They will also keep out the flies. It is well to have gunny sacks hung in the doorway, so that, as the cow forces her way through, the flies will be brushed off her back.

Nowhere on the farm is cleanliness more desirable than in the dairy barn. Stalls and calf-pens should be kept free from filth and moisture. Plenty of bedding should be used at all times, and the pens cleaned out frequently. If the calf pen is not a large one, it should be cleaned out every day. In the gutters, it is well to use common gypsum as an absorbent.

Cows should not be kept in "an ice house, a hog pen or a dungeon." A dark, damp and dirty place is very favorable to the growth of bacteria, which may attack the health of the animals. Plenty of sunlight keeps the place dry, purifies the air, and kills bacteria.

When kept in the barn, cows should be brushed daily, not only to keep the dirt and hair from falling into the milk pail, but to keep the pores of the skin open. This makes the cow more comfortable, and it cannot be too often repeated that anything done to add to the comfort of the cow adds to her productiveness.

Each week we present you with a finely illustrated article on one of the World's record or other great animals of the breed. Can you afford to miss them?

WELL FED, WELL BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

My choice young foundation herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians for Sale. Herd Bull and Ten Females.

FULTON HOMESTEAD
W. J. Hamilton, Hoganasburg, N. Y.

Hamilton Stock Farms

The only three generations of cows in the world, that have each made over 31½ lbs. butter in 7 days were bred, raised and developed here.

Bull calves for sale with more 30-lb. dams in their pedigrees than in any other herd in the world.

HAMILTON STOCK FARMS, HAMILTON, N. Y.

A. A. HARTSHORN, Prop. **I. U. SCOTT, Mgr.**

Make Money With Poultry

AMERICAN POULTRY is a magazine devoted entirely to helping earnest men and women make a financial success of poultry raising. Its staff of writers is composed entirely of those who have made a practical, instead of theoretical, success of poultry farming, and who are glad to pass on the results of their hard earned experience to AMERICAN POULTRY readers.

There are many pit-falls in the path of the novice which may be entirely avoided by those who will follow the teachings set forth in this magazine. It fully explains how to make a start, how to construct houses, coops, and other devices, how to get a large egg yield, how to cure and prevent disease, how to exhibit, how to get the top price for eggs, how to use incubators and hundreds of other points which everyone wishes to know. It explains the famous secret system through which poultrymen have become rich and afterwards sold for hundreds of dollars.

AMERICON POULTRY is a large, handsomely illustrated, monthly journal, well printed on fine paper, and should be found on file in the home of every poultry lover. No beginner in the poultry business should think of being without it. It will save him many times the small subscription price. The advanced poultryman will also find it of great value; the articles being varied in their scope.

SPECIAL OFFER. The regular price of AMERICAN POULTRY is 50c per year, but in order to introduce it to several thousand new readers, we will, for a short time, give a large 200 page poultry book, which is a complete guide in the poultry business, **absolutely** free to everyone sending 50c for a yearly subscription or $1.00 for a three year subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY. A trial six months' subscription (without book) will be sent for 25c. Never has so much been offered for so small a sum. Advantage of this offer should be taken at once.

AMERICAN POULTRY
Savoy Building. WILKES-BARRE, PA

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM

HOME OF THE JOHANNAS.

Bull calves all sold except one son of Colantha Johanna Champion and out of a 27-lb. Junior four-year-old dam. He was born April 4th, 1913. Very attractive color and an excellent youngster individually.

Dam and dam of sire average 31.4 lbs. butter in 7 days.

W. J. GILLETT & SON,
Rosendale, Wisconsin.

GRANDSON OF PONTIAC KORNDYKE
FOR SALE

A three-year-old grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, nearly white and weighs 1700 lbs.—A bargain.

P. A. NYE, Supt.
Wayne County Poor Farm
ELOESE, MICH.

KORNDYKE HENGERVELD DE KOL
NO 40273

¾ brother to—

Pontiac Lady Korndyke (38.02)
30 days—(156.92.)
Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d (37.21)
30 days ,(145.29)
Pontiac Pet (37.68)

Sire—Pontiac Korndyke (nuf said)

Dam—a 26,27 lb. daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

For Sale—Just ONE bull calf sired by Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol. Born May 13, 1913. About ½ white. Dam - Galaxy Korndyke De Kol 65689, (481.4 milk, 17.65 butter) a grand daughter of Korndyke Queen's Duke De Kol 23381 (15 A. R. O. daughters) Price $100, registered and transferred.

UNEEDA KORNDYKE HERD

F. J. Bristol & Sons Co., Oakfield, Wis.

SAINT LAWRENCE VALLEY FARMS

CONSTABLE, N. Y.
HERD SIRES

Prince Segis Korndyke 7th—Sire, Prince Segis Korndyke.
Dam, Duchess Hengerveld, 24.90 lbs. butter in 7 days at 4 yrs.
Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol—Sire, Pontiac Korndyke
Dam, Fairview Manor Korndyke, 27.82 lbs. butter in 7 days at three years, average per cent fat, 4.49. (t.f.)
Bull calves from A. R. O. dams for sale.

R. C. WILSON & SON, Proprietors.

"QUALITY SIRES"

We have another young sire to offer, whose eight nearest dams average over 27 lbs. butter in seven days. Born Nov. 11, 1912, nicely marked and a good individual.

Sire, King Quality.

Dam, A daughter of Admiral Walker Pietertje with a 2-yr-old record of 20.259 lbs. of butter in seven days.

Write for pedigree and price.

BONALEVO FARMS
R. E. CHAPIN & SON BATAVIA, N. Y.

THE ASYLUM HERD.

We raised and developed PONTIAC KORNDYKE and HENGERVELD DE KOL and our herd consists chiefly of daughters and granddaughters of the above celebrated sires. Do you want a bull calf carrying this breeding? If so send for pedigrees and prices.

PONTIAC STATE HOSPITAL
PONTIAC, MICH.

Johanna McKinley Segis 44376

His sire, the great King Segis, and dam's sire, Sir Johanna De Kol 25467, have 99 A. R. O. daughters. His dam and sire's dam average 34.91 lbs. butter. He possesses the great transmitting power of King Segis having himself 12 A. R. O. daughters.

We are offering for sale stylish, vigorous, growthy calves by the above sire and out of fine, large producing A. R. O. dams at prices that are right. Satisfaction guranteed. Correspondence solicited.

ANTHES BROS. Jefferson, Wis.

FOR SALE

A 25-lb bull ready for service, also a bull calf from a 20.336-lb. dam, and one from 17.5-lb. Jr. two-yr.-old heifer and others with World's Record blood on both sides. Address,

Reliance Stock Farm
W. H. Ascott, Prop. Sparta, Wis:

Milford Meadows Stock Farm
HOLSTEINS
FAVILL GROVE, LAKE MILLS, WIS.

Breeders of staple cattle from high porducing families. Developers under normal conditions. Some surplus usually on hand.

H. B. Favill, Prop., H. W. Faville, Mgr.

MAPLEMONT FARM

offers a bull calf, sired by **Pietje Alcartra Fayne** whose 4 nearest dams average over 31 lbs. of butter for 7 days and 124 lbs. for 30 days. The dam of this calf is a three-year-old granddaughter of **Hengerveld De Kol.** Butter, 7 days, 24.037 lbs., second dam a 24-lb. cow. This calf is ¾ white, beautifully marked, straight as a line. The first check for $200 buys him. tf

J. W. Prentiss & Son **Alstead, N. H.**

Grandsons of Pontiac Korndyke

All from A. R. O. dams.

Write for pedigrees, photographs and prices to

HARTWOOD FARMS,

E. K. Magee, Supt., **Barrington, Ill.**

GREEN VALLEY FARMS

Now offer a grandson of Hengerveld De Kol from a 20.89-lb. cow of Colantha breeding. Light in color.

Frank Wolter, Gessie, Ind.

JENNINGSHURST STOCK FARM

Home of **Rag Apple Korndyke, the** greatest son of **Pontiac Korndyke,** offers a few choice bull calves.

W. W. JENNINGS. **Towanda, Penn.**

44 lb.—BLOOD—44 lb.

$150.00 buys a good, straight, fine-bred Pontiac bull, dark in color, born Jan. 10, 1913. Sire—our 25 lb. A. R. S. son of King of the Pontiacs. Dam—a Pontiac cow with semi-official record of 535.25 lbs. butter in 343 days, average test 3.86, at 3 years; 20.2 lbs. butter in 7 days at 4 years.

DR. M. W. DOWNING & BROTHER
Waukesha, Wis.

Two Yearling Heifers

These heifers are not bred.

One is from a cow that gave nearly 14,000 lbs. of milk last year. The other is from a two-year-old heifer that will make a good showing.

First check for $225 gets the pair

W. H. HORSTMANN,

R. 2, **Schenectady, N. Y**

THE TRAVERSE HERD

BULL CALVES FOR SALE from ADMIRAL WALKER COLANTHA, whose four nearest dams average:—Butter, 7 days, 32.83 lbs.; 30 days, 131.85 lbs., and from TRAVERSE BELLE LAD, who is from a 30.115 lb. daughter of PONTIAC BUTTER BOY.

Fifty-two A .R. O. cows in herd, most of them daughters or granddaughters of Pontiac Butter Boy or Homestead Hengreveld Crown De Kol.

Write for pedigrees and prices.

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL,
Traverse City, Michigan.

BROOK FARM HERD

offers for sale a choice lot of heifers from three months to a year and a half old. These heifers are good individuals, exceptionally well bred, many from A. R. O. dams and will be priced right. Write for prices and pedigrees.

C. .H BATES,

MORRIS PLAINS - - - - - - NEW JERSEY

MARBLE VALLEY STOCK FARM

Offers bull calf born Feb. 24. Sire, **Fairview Korndyke Lad** a son of **Pontiac Korndyke** and **Pontiac Pet** (37.68). Dam, Beatrice Serida Korndyke, butter at two years 22.34, milk 388.9 per cent fat, 4.6.

Calf is evenly marked and a fine individual.

The records of his dam, sire's dam and three of her sisters average 34.29 lbs. Price $325 delivered at your station.

J. H. MEAD & SON, **WEST RUTLAND, VT.**

NORWICH STOCK FARM

Send your orders where you can get WORLD'S RECORD QUALITY —either male or female—at reasonable prices.

Just one BULL CALF left that is a cousin of the 44.15-lb. Cow.

A brother of her heads my herd.

R. C. WELLS, **NORWICH, N. Y.**

POLLED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

THE ONLY HERD OF NATURALLY HORNLESS, PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS IN THE WORLD. Registered in the Herd Books of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Headed by the only naturally polled Holstein-Friesian bull ever sold in a public sale, PIETJE ORMSBY SEGIS BURKE, NO. 88771, bought at the mid-winter sale at Syracuse, N. Y., January, 1912. All of this bull's calves to date, eight in number, have been naturally hornless. Polled Holstein-Friesians were first recognized in Vol. 3, Bulls, page 28, March, 1887 and admitted to registration.

A March bull calf sired by bull, Pietje Ormsby Segis Burke, out of a granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol with an A. R. O. record at three years of 18.78 pounds. Price at any time before September 1st, $150. One other calf A. R. O. dam at 3 years, 17.07 lbs., $100.

Do not saw, cut or burn the horns off, breed them off.

GEO. E. STEVENSON & SONS, **Waverly, Penna.**

44.152 in 7 days. **171.49 in 30 days.**

SPRING FARM HERD

Home of the world's champions. The place where you can buy more of the blood of the world's champion cow than in any other herd in the world. Choice bulls sired by her three-fourth brother, Spring Farm King Pontiac, here out of the great cow Tweede White Lady, 37.45 in 7 days; 149.928 in 30 days; 278.40 in 60 days; 391.11 in 90 days; 425.20 in 100 days and in test for a year. He is the best son of King of the Pontiacs, I have 26 of his daughters, Stevens Brothers will have more.

308.877 in 60 days. **Still in test for 90 days.**

FRANCIS M. JONES, **Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y.**

Trap-Nested Stock

Rosecomb Brown Leghorn Cockerels from trap-nested hens. The kind that are bred to lay more than 200 eggs per year.

Prices from $1.50 up according to age and quality. Write for what you want, and we will be pleased to give description and quote price.

JOHN J. WALRATH **East Springfield N. Y.**

MAPLECREST FARM

Makes

Great Showing

With animals that were bred, reared and developed at Maplecrest Farm, we won as many first prizes, for last year's work as any other two breeders or firms combined.

Of the Prize-winning cows that stand at the head in the various A. R. O. and semi-official classes, Maplecrest Farm has bred, reared and developed as many as any other three breeders or firms combined.

None but great cows and wonderful sires can produce results like these.

A few choice bull calves, that carry about 75 per cent. the same blood as the Champion Cow of the World and the three cows whose combined yearly records are unequalled, for sale. Write for prices.

Maplecrest Farm

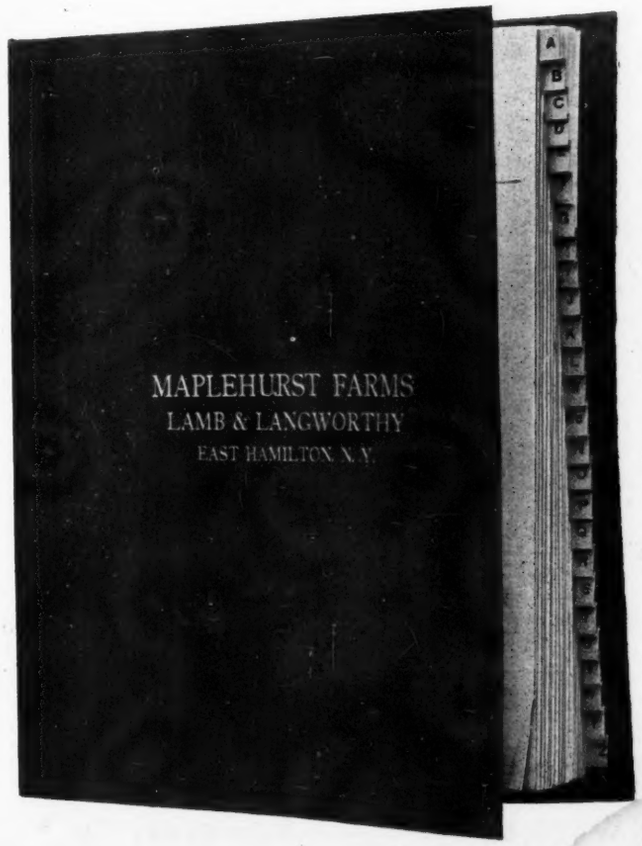
DAN DIMMICK & BRO., Propietors

OFFICE AT
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Phone Connection Between
Farms and Office

FARMS AT
East Claridon, O.

Kindly address all Correspondence to Kalamazoo, Michigan



A History of Your Herd

By M. S. PRESCOTT

And other members of a corps of Holstein pedigree authorities of whom this talented writer is a good example, is what we offer in our new

Ideal Loose-Leaf Herd Register

Comprising three two-color typewritten four-generation pedigree charts of every animal in your herd, with supplementary leaves for service records, and all your herd bookkeeping.

The pedigree sheets measure 8½x11 inches, and have diagrams on the back for color markings the same size as on certificates of registry.

The flexible red leather cover (an important improvement over the spring-ring binder we first used) holds the leaves together as firmly as in a strongly bound book, though admitting of instant release by the slight pressure of a finger.

No rings or strings to tear the paper. The book may be held up by a single leaf without injury to the perforations.

This system has the best loose-leaf binding device and is mechanically the handsomest, most convenient and durable outfit that we can obtain. It is manufactured expressly to our order by The John C. Moore Corporation—the leaders in their line.

This product of a dozen years' experimenting, now a well demonstrated success in many leading herds, is eminently practical—it works.

For further information and sample herd-register pedigrees, write

E. M. HASTINGS, LACONA, N. Y.

THE 44-LB. RECORD OF HIS SEVEN-EIGHTHS SISTER is only one evidence of the quality of Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th. The 34-lb. record of his dam is another recommendation, and the 37-lb. record of his sire's dam is still another; but more important than these, extraordinary as they are, is the solid transmitting backing for which his pedigree, in the aggregate, stands.

The ancestors of SPRING FARM KING PONTIAC 6th, in the first four generations back of him, have produced:—

Thirty-pound cows to the number of 32
The sires or dams of thirty-pound cows to the number of 119

Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th Born Dec. 12, 1911

- Spring Farm King Pontiac
  - King of the Pontiacs, 82 A. R. O. daughters, 27 A. R. O. sons.
    - Pontiac Korndyke, 79 A. R. O. daughters, 55 A. R. O. sons
    - Pontiac Lunde Hengerveld. 28.4 lb.
  - Tweede White Lady 37.45 lb.
    - Pietertje Tweede 2d's De Kol, 3 A. R. O. daughters, 1 A. R. O. son.
    - White Lady of Dellburn 2d.
- Tweede De Kol Lass 34.39 lb. Dam of K. P. Pontiac Lass: 44.18
  - Pietertje Tweede 2d's De Kol, 3 A. R. O. daughters, 1 A. R. O son
    - De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, 113 A. R. O daughters, 73 A. R. O. sons
    - Pietertje Tweede 2d 19.4 lb.
  - Plum De Kol Lass 2d
    - Count De Kol Mechthilde, 2 A. R. O. daughters
    - Plum De Kol Lass 17.36 lb.

THE FOURTH GENERATION:—

Pontiac Korndyke has 11 daughters with records of 30 to 38 lbs. and 11 30-lb. granddaughters. Great through his sons and daughters both, he is one of the breed's pre-eminent sires as well as one of the most distinguished products of the Henry Stevens & Sons herd.

Pontiac Lunde Hengerveld is one of the 116 A. R. O. daughters of Hengerveld De Kol, and is thus a sister to eight 30-lb. cows, and to the sires and dams of ten 30-lb. cows. Hengerveld De Kol has more 20-lb. daughters than any other sire. He has 55 A. R. O. sons. Like Pontiac Korndyke and De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, he is great through his sons and daughters both.

Pietertje Tweede 2d's De Kol, though limited to three tested daughters, is alone in having three such daughters as these—with records of 21, 34 and 37 lb.—and a 44-lb. granddaughter. It will be observed that he is one of the good sons of De Kol 2d's Butter boy 3d.

White Lady of Dellburn 2d, by a sire of Henry Stevens & Sons' breeding, and dam of a 37-lb. daughter, is one of the good cows never given an A. R. O. test. She comes of Hengerveld, Neptune and Netherland Statesman breeding.

De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, with his 113 A. R. O. daughters (49 with records of 20 to 31.16 lb.), sixteen 30-lb. granddaughters, and 73 A. R. O. sons, is, beyond question, one of the greatest sires of the breed—one of the greatest that the breed can ever produce. The year's records of his daughters are extraordinary; and in every point that distinguishes a sire, he stands at the summit.

Pietertje Tweede 2d has three good record daughters. She was by Inka Princess' Pietertje Pledge, who has 16 A. R. O. daughters, three 30-lb. granddaughters, and at least four 30-lb. great-granddaughters. He represents some of the best of the earlier Brookside breeding.

Count De Kol Mechthilde, by Count Paul De Kol and from Mechthilde 4th's Princess, is backed by the ancestry that produced Lilith Pauline De Kol's Count and other noted sires.

Plum De Kol Lass, a cow of uncommon capacity and individual excellence, was one of the dozen daughters of the greatest sires of the breed through his sons—De Kol 2d's Butter Boy. Plum De Kol Lass is sister to the sires of 18 thirty-pound cows, also to the sire of the famous foundation cow, Prilly. Plum De Kol Lass is also full sister to the 25-lb. cow, Inka Woodcrest De Kol, the only cow in the world of whom it can be said that the year's records of herself and her four daughters average over 800 lb. butter and 19,000 lb. milk.

BROOKSIDE BREEDING:—

Of the eight animals comprising the fourth generation in this pedigree, five were bred or owned in the original Brookside Herd and two of the others were sired by Brookside bulls. Seven-eighths of the pedigree, therefore, is essentially Brookside breeding.

THE AIM of this advertisement is to emphasize:—

1. The fact that the excellence of Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th does not rest solely upon the extraordinary animals closest to him in pedigree, or upon the 44-lb. record of his seven-eighths sister.
2. The dependability of his ancestry on both sides in every line; and the solid wall of transmitting progenitors insuring his success as a sire.
3. The fact that he comes of Brookside breeding.

WE CAN ACCEPT a limited number of cows to breed to Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th at $200 (to insure a live calf). Come and see the bull,, or at least write for a pedigree.

Henry Stevens & Son

Brookside Stock Farm **Lacona, N. Y.**